

14708

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

OCTOBER 13

Mr. DONNELL. I have no objection.

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

SETTLEMENT WITH FINLAND—LEAVE TO FILE REPORT

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I should like to ask unanimous consent to file a report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. CAIN. I yield if I may do so with the understanding that my right to the floor will not be jeopardized.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am assuming that there may be an adjournment, and recently I introduced a bill which related to a settlement with Finland. I am informed that the report on that bill will be ready shortly, but if Congress should be in adjournment, I ask that I may be privileged to file the report after the adjournment, and that it may be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

FEDERAL COOPERATIVE FORESTRY PROGRAMS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may present a conference report, to which I understand there is no objection, and I desire to ask for the immediate consideration of the report.

Mr. CAIN. A parliamentary inquiry. If it could be so arranged ahead of time I would willingly yield to any Senator who legitimately had the right to ask it. If my rights are not jeopardized, I am glad indeed to yield whenever the request is made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair may state that in yielding for purposes such as those recently presented the Senator will not lose his right.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 2296, to amend and supplement the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653), and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2296), to amend and supplement the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653), and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the same.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
SPESSARD L. HOSLAND,  
GEORGE D. AIKEN,  
EDWARD J. THYE,  
Managers on the Part of the Senate.  
HAROLD D. COOTLEY,  
WALTER K. GRANGER,  
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,  
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,  
Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will not the Senator from Louisiana explain what the report is?

Mr. ELLENDER. I am glad to be able to say that the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate, and the bill I am asking the Senate to consider is the same bill considered by the Senate on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. DONNELL. Is the conference report signed by all the Senate conferees?

Mr. ELLENDER. It is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the report?

There being no objection the report was considered and agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may file a short statement in explanation of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. ELLENDER's statement is as follows: H. R. 2296—AMENDMENTS TO CLARK-M'NARY ACT

The bill as agreed to in conference increases the amount authorized to be appropriated annually for Federal participation in the State-Federal forestry programs, as follows:

1. The forest fire protection program is increased from \$9,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The \$20,000,000 authorization will be arrived at gradually, starting with \$11,000,000 in 1950 and increasing by \$2,000,000 annually until the \$20,000,000 ceiling is reached in 1955.

2. The reforestation program is increased from \$100,000 to \$2,500,000. This \$2,500,000 ceiling will be reached gradually, starting with \$1,000,000 for 1950 and arriving at the \$2,500,000 limit in 1958. The present law restricts participation in this program to farmers, while the pending bill will permit nonfarm woodland owners to participate.

3. The State-Federal forestry educational program is increased from \$100,000 to \$500,000 annually.

Section 4, which was stricken from the bill, would have provided an authorization of \$1,500,000 for 1950 for Federal participation in a State-Federal program to provide technical on-the-ground services to forest owners and processors. The authorization would have increased gradually each year until a maximum of \$6,000,000 annually was reached in 1958. At present a limited program of this nature is being undertaken chiefly under the Norris-Doxey Act. The conferees agreed to the Senate's action in eliminating this section.

Section 5, also stricken from the bill, would have repealed the provisions of the Norris-Doxey Act. The conferees agreed to the Senate action in eliminating this section, so that the Norris-Doxey Act will remain in effect. Thus, if the House and Senate approve the conference report, the net result will be to increase the authorizations for the State-Federal programs for forest fire protection, reforestation and forestry education, in the amounts I have just indicated, and to permit the forestry program authorized in the Norris-Doxey Act to continue undisturbed.

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield in order that I may file a report and ask for its immediate consideration?

Mr. CAIN. I am pleased to yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I submit a conference report on H. R. 1689, which is known as the executive pay bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read.

(For conference report, see p. 14539 of the House proceedings of October 11, 1949.)

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator be kind enough to give a brief explanation of what the report accomplishes?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Missouri that in most instances the conferees have agreed to the Senate version of the bill. In the first place he will notice that all the Cabinet officers' salaries are made \$22,500, and the salaries of Under Secretaries \$17,500.

Mr. WHERRY. Before the Senator leaves that item, will he yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The \$22,500 figure is somewhat above the Senate figure, is it not?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Yes, some of the figures are above the Senate figures, but in about 85 percent of the cases the Senator will find that the conferees followed the Senate version of the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Those who are to get the \$17,500 were to receive, under the Senate bill, \$15,000, were they not?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Most of them were drawing \$14,000 or \$15,000.

Mr. WHERRY. This gives the director of an agency some leeway over those who are under him. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the reason for the difference?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is the reason.

Mr. WHERRY. How much money is involved in the increase? I am more interested in the high brackets than in the others.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. In the whole bill the increase as proposed by the conference report is about \$81,000. I can go through the report and tell the Senator what the figures are.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The reason I hate to see the conferees go above the figure of \$15,000 is that that figure is higher than the salaries of Members of the Senate and House. It seems to me that that in itself is wrong. I know the conference committee did much work on this subject. But I have been in Washington for 7 years, and it is rather difficult for me to see why the salaries in the executive branch should be increased to a point where they are out of line with the salaries in the legislative branch. I am not complaining about the amount of my own salary. I am simply stating that the proposed increase seems to be out of line.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I think the Senate conferees as a whole

1949

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

14707

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Objection is heard.

**AMENDMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS ACT OF 1948**

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4567) to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

**MR. CAIN.** Mr. President, I am sure the Senator from Missouri knows that I should like to be able to accede to his wish, but I think it would be better to return to the subject in hand. It will take some time to conclude.

I should like to continue reading from schedule 3 of the Committee on Displaced Persons, which covers the first quarter of 1948 and which was filed on the 9th day of April 1948.

**EXTENSION OF CERTAIN TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS**

**MR. MCKELLAR.** Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order that I may ask immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 368?

**MR. CAIN.** I shall be glad to yield to the Senator, provided my rights to the floor are not jeopardized.

**MR. MCKELLAR.** Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Washington may yield briefly and that his rights to the floor shall not be jeopardized thereby.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, it is so ordered.

**MR. MCKELLAR.** Mr. President, the House passed a continuing resolution and sent it to the Senate, which I now report from the Committee on Appropriations with an amendment. The military-pay bill is still in conference. The conferees have not yet been able to agree, and the military employees will be without money on the 15th which will be the day after tomorrow, unless we protect them in some way.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The clerk will read the joint resolution by title.

**THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK.** A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 368) further amending the act making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1950, as amended, and for other purposes.

**MR. MCKELLAR.** Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

**MR. DONNELL.** Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the Senator be kind enough to explain the resolution?

**MR. MCKELLAR.** Mr. President, I ask the clerk to read the resolution. It is self-explanatory.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

*Resolved, etc.*, That Public Law 154 (81st Cong.), making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1950, and for other purposes, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out in section (c) thereof "October 1, 1949" and inserting in lieu thereof "January 16, 1950."

**MR. MCKELLAR.** Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Missouri that the situation is that the House passed this joint resolution some time ago. It has been in the committee, and the committee considered it this afternoon. Its purpose is to enable certain employees of the Government to be paid, because of

difficulty and delay in finally acting on a certain appropriation bill.

With the exception of some incidental ones which have arisen in the last day or two, all the appropriations have been passed except the military appropriation bill, and in that there is a difference on only two items. Day after tomorrow employees of the Military Department will be entitled to their pay, and we will have to pass this continuing joint resolution in order that they may be paid.

The committee unanimously reported the joint resolution with an amendment extending the time to January 16, 1950, so that there will not be any further trouble about it.

**MR. DONNELL.** I make no objection.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 368) further amending the act making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1950, as amended, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with an amendment in line 7, to strike out "October 10, 1949," and insert "January 16, 1950."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time, and passed.

**MR. MCKELLAR.** Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendment, ask for a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

**AMENDMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS ACT OF 1948**

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4567) to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

**MR. CAIN.** Mr. President, I refer again, if I may, in the hope that I may conclude, to schedule No. 3. I wish to read the first name as being that of—

**RETURN OF TREATIES TO THE PRESIDENT**

**MR. CONNALLY.** Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Washington to yield in order that I may report favorably from the Committee on Foreign Relations a resolution for which I desire to ask immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Texas?

**MR. CAIN.** I yield, if thereby I do not lose the floor.

**MR. CONNALLY.** I report the resolution and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the resolution for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 188) was read, as follows:

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Senate be, and is hereby, directed to return to

the President of the United States, in accordance with his request, the following treaties:

Notes exchanged at Washington May 8, 1944, between the Governments of the United States of America and Canada amending in its application article V of the treaty signed on January 11, 1909, between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty to permit an additional diversion of the waters of the Niagara River above the Falls (Ex. E, 78th Cong., 2d sess.).

Protocol signed in Ottawa on October 8, 1945, to be annexed to and to form a part of the extradition treaty between the United States of America and Canada, signed in Washington on April 29, 1942 (Ex. I, 79th Cong., 1st sess.).

Convention (No. 71) concerning seafarers' pensions, adopted by the International Labor Conference at its twenty-eighth session, held at Seattle, June 8-29, 1946 (Ex. W, 80th Cong., 1st sess.).

Convention (No. 72) concerning vacation holidays with pay for seafarers, adopted by the International Labor Conference at its twenty-eighth session, held at Seattle, June 6-29, 1946 (Ex. X, 80th Cong., 1st sess.).

Convention (No. 75) concerning crew accommodation on board ship, adopted by the International Labor Conference at its twenty-eighth session, held at Seattle, June 6-29, 1946 (Ex. BB, 80th Cong., 1st sess.).

Convention (No. 76) concerning wages, hours of work on board ship, and manning, adopted by the International Labor Conference at its twenty-eighth session, held at Seattle, June 6-29, 1946 (Ex. DD, 80th Cong., 1st sess.).

International wheat agreement, which was open for signature in Washington from March 6 until April 1, 1948 (Ex. F, 80th Cong., 2d sess.).

**MR. DONNELL.** Mr. President, will not the Senator from Texas explain what the resolution is?

**MR. CONNALLY.** Certainly.

**MR. DONNELL.** Would the Senator be kind enough to tell me, first, whether or not the resolution comes before the Senate with the approval of the Committee on Foreign Relations?

**MR. CONNALLY.** The Committee discussed it, but I do not think it ever made a formal report on the resolution. The President has requested the return of these treaties, and we are anxious to return them because they are out of date, and they are cluttering our calendar. There is no controversy about them. One was the wheat agreement. It was the one to which we did not adhere. We have made one since, and there is no use keeping the old one. That is simply an example of what I am referring to. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is in the Chamber, and he is familiar with the matter.

**MR. DONNELL.** I take it from the Senator's statement that he sees no possible jeopardy to the United States from the return of the treaties.

**MR. CONNALLY.** None whatever.

**MR. DONNELL.** May I inquire if that is the opinion of the Senator from Wisconsin?

**MR. WILEY.** It is.

**MR. CONNALLY.** The committee voted that the resolution be reported.

**MR. DONNELL.** Was the action unanimous?

**MR. CONNALLY.** Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

1949

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

14709

probably felt the same way as the Senator does. But it has been worked out in the only way the conferees could bring back to the Senate a workable bill.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. May I ask the Senator whether I am correct in my understanding that the compensation agreed to in conference results in an increase over and above the compensation provided in the bill as it was passed by the Senate, in the following cases: Under Secretary, Department of State; Under Secretary, Department of the Treasury; Under Secretary, Department of the Interior; Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture; Under Secretary, Department of Commerce; Under Secretary, Department of Labor; Deputy Postmaster General, Post Office Department; Assistant to Attorney General, Department of Justice; Solicitor General, Department of Justice; Comptroller General of the United States? In all the cases I have just read there is an increase of \$2,500 over and above the compensation as provided in the Senate bill. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Yes; and \$2,500 below the compensation as passed in the House bill. The figure is between the amount provided by the House and the amount provided by the Senate.

Mr. DONNELL. And in order that we may have a record of the matter, I shall continue.

There is an increase of \$2,500 a year over and above the compensation as provided by the Senate bill, in the following cases:

Director, Bureau of the Budget; Chairman, National Security Resources Board; Federal Security Administrator; Administrator of Veterans Affairs; Administrator of General Services.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The Housing and Home Finance Administrator under the present act is receiving \$16,500. We did not legislate on that position in the Senate. The House provided \$18,000, and the compensation agreed to in conference was \$17,500.

Mr. DONNELL. So the conferees increased his salary from \$16,500 to \$17,500, which is \$500 below the compensation as provided by the House bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Yes.

Mr. DONNELL. I assume that with respect to the Members, Council of Economic Advisers, the conferees increased their salaries from \$15,000 to \$16,000, which is \$1,500 below the figure in the bill as passed by the House.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. They were already receiving \$15,000, and we increased their salaries to \$16,000.

Mr. DONNELL. Which is \$1,500 below the figure contained in the House bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is correct.

Mr. DONNELL. In the following cases there is likewise shown an increase in the salaries provided in the bill as passed by the Senate: Chairman, Munitions Board, an increase of \$1,000. Chairman, Research and Development Board, an increase of \$1,000. Assistant Comptroller General of the United States, an increase of \$2,000. Assistant Director, Bureau of the Budget, an increase of \$2,000. Deputy Administrator, Veterans Affairs, an increase of \$2,000.

Director, Central Intelligence, an increase of \$1,000. Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director, an increase of \$1,000. Director, FBI, an increase of \$1,000.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may I suggest to the distinguished Senator from Missouri that I think the whole list should be placed in the RECORD.

Mr. DONNELL. I agree with the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the charts showing present salaries, compensation provided by the bill as passed by the House, compensation provided by the bill as passed by the Senate, and compensation agreed to in conference, be printed at this point in the RECORD, so Senators may have an opportunity to see for themselves what action has been taken in conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The document is as follows:

Position (1)	H. R. 1089			Position (1)	H. R. 1089			Position (1)	H. R. 1089			
	Number (2)	Present salary (3)	Compensation as passed House (4)		Compensation as passed Senate (5)	Compensation agreed to in con- ference (6)	Number (2)		Present salary (3)	Compensation as passed House (4)		
Secretary, Department of State	1	\$15,000.00	\$25,000	\$22,500	\$22,500		Director, Bureau of the Budget	1	\$10,000.00	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$17,500
Secretary, Department of Treasury	1	15,000.00	25,000	22,500	22,500		Chairman, National Security Resources Board	1	14,000.00	20,000	15,000	17,500
Attorney General, Department of Justice	1	15,000.00	25,000	22,500	22,500		Federal Security Administrator	1	12,000.00	20,000	15,000	17,500
Postmaster General, Post Office Department	1	15,000.00	25,000	22,500	22,500		Administrator of Veterans' Affairs	1	12,000.00	20,000	15,000	17,500
Secretary, Department of Interior	1	15,000.00	25,000	22,500	22,500		Administrator of General Services	1	20,000	15,000		17,500
Secretary, Department of Agriculture	1	15,000.00	25,000	22,500	22,500		Housing and Home Finance Administrator	1	16,500.00	18,000		
Secretary, Department of Commerce	1	15,000.00	25,000	22,500	22,500		Members, Council of Economic Advisors	8	15,000.00	17,500		18,000
Secretary, Department of Labor	1	15,000.00	25,000	22,500	22,500		Chairman, Munitions Board	1	14,000.00	18,000	15,000	18,000
Secretary, Department of Defense	1	15,000.00	25,000	22,500	22,500		Chairman, Research and Development Board	1	14,000.00	18,000	15,000	18,000
Deputy Secretary of Defense	1	14,500.00	20,500	20,000	20,000		Assistant Comptroller General of United States	1	10,330.00	18,000	14,000	18,000
Secretary, Department of the Army	1	14,000.00	20,000	18,000	18,000		Assistant Director, Bureau of the Budget	1	10,330.00	18,000	14,000	18,000
Secretary, Department of the Navy	1	14,000.00	20,000	18,000	18,000		Deputy Administrator, Veterans' Affairs	1	10,330.00	18,000	14,000	18,000
Secretary, Department of the Air Force	1	14,000.00	20,000	18,000	18,000		Director, Central Intelligence	1	14,000.00	17,500	15,000	18,000
Assistant to President	1	14,000.00	(*)	(*)	(*)		Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director	1	12,000.00	17,500	15,000	18,000
Special Counsel to President	1		(*)	(*)	(*)		Director, FBI	1	14,000.00	17,500	15,000	18,000
Secretaries to President	3		(*)	(*)	(*)		Members, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System	7	15,000.00	18,000		18,000
Administrative assistants to President	6		(*)	(*)	(*)		Board of Directors, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (including Comptroller of the Currency)	8	15,000.00	16,000		
Executive secretary, National Security Council	1	10,000.00	(*)	(*)	(*)		Assistant Federal Security Administrator	1	10,330.00	17,500	14,000	18,000
Under Secretary, Department of State	1	12,000.00	20,000	15,000	17,500		Director, Aeronautical Research of National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	1	10,330.00	18,000	15,000	18,000
Under Secretary, Department of Treasury	1	10,330.00	20,000	15,000	17,500		Members, Civil Aeronautics Board	1	12,000.00	16,000	15,000	18,000
Under Secretary, Department of the Interior	1	10,330.00	20,000	15,000	17,500		Members, Federal Communications Commission	4	11,500.00	16,000	15,000	18,000
Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture	1	10,330.00	20,000	15,000	17,500		Members, Federal Power Commission	7	10,000.00	16,000	15,000	18,000
Under Secretary, Department of Commerce	1	10,000.00	20,000	15,000	17,500		Members, Federal Trade Commission	5	10,000.00	16,000	15,000	18,000
Under Secretary, Department of Labor	1	10,330.00	20,000	15,000	17,500		Members, Interstate Commerce Commission	11	12,000.00	16,000	15,000	18,000
Deputy Postmaster General, Post Office Department	1	10,330.00	20,000	15,000	17,500		Members, National Labor Relations Board	5	12,000.00	16,000	15,000	18,000
Assistant to Attorney General, Department of Justice	1	10,330.00	20,000	15,000	17,500							
Solicitor General, Department of Justice	1	10,330.00	20,000	15,000	17,500							
Comptroller General of United States	1	12,000.00	20,000	15,000	17,500							

Footnotes at end of table.

Position (1)	H. R. 1689					Position (1)	H. R. 1689				
	Number (2)	Present salary (3)	Compensation as passed House (4)	Compensation as passed Senate (5)	Compensation agreed to in conference (6)		Number (2)	Present salary (3)	Compensation as passed House (4)	Compensation as passed Senate (5)	Compensation agreed to in conference (6)
Members, National Mediation Board	3	\$10,000.00	\$16,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	Chairman, United States Maritime Commission	1	\$12,000.00	-----	-----	\$16,000
Members, Railroad Retirement Board	3	10,000.00	16,000	15,000	15,000	Members, United States Maritime Commission	4	10,000.00	\$15,000	\$15,000	15,000
Members, Securities and Exchange Commission	5	10,000.00	16,000	15,000	15,000	Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration	1	10,330.00	15,000	14,000	15,000
Members, Board of Directors, TVA	3	10,000.00	16,000	15,000	15,000	Commissioner of Internal Revenue	1	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000
Chairman, Civil Service Commission	-----	-----	-----	16,000	-----	Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	1	10,330.00	15,000	14,000	15,000
Members, Civil Service Commission	3	10,000.00	16,000	15,000	15,000	Administrator, Civil Aeronautics	1	12,000.00	15,000	15,000	15,000
Members, United States Tariff Commission	6	11,000.00	16,000	15,000	15,000	Administrator, Rural Electrification	1	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000
General counsel, National Labor Relations Board	1	12,000.00	16,000	15,000	15,000	Governor, Alaska	1	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000
Deputy Administrator, General Services	1	-----	16,000	14,000	15,000	Governor, Hawaii	1	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000
Archivist of the United States	1	10,000.00	15,000	14,000	15,000	Governor, Virgin Islands	1	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of State	8	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Governor, Panama Canal	1	10,000.00	15,000	15,000	15,000
Deputy Under Secretaries, Department of State	2	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Chief of Staff, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation	1	10,330.00	-----	15,000	15,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of Treasury	2	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Public Printer	1	10,330.00	17,500	15,000	15,000
Fiscal Assistant, Secretary of Treasury	1	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Librarian of Congress	1	10,330.00	17,500	15,000	15,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of Interior	2	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Architect of Capitol	1	10,330.00	16,000	15,000	15,000
Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture	1	10,305.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Director, Administrative Office of United States Courts	1	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of Commerce	2	10,000.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Housing Expediter	1	12,000.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of Labor	3	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Director, Bureau of Federal Supply	1	10,330.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of Defense	3	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Director, Selective Service	1	12,000.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of Army	2	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Members, Displaced Persons Commission	3	10,000.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of Navy	2	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Members, Indian Claims Commission	3	10,000.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of Air Force	2	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Members, War Claims Commission	3	12,000.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Under Secretary, Department of Army	1	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Members, Philippine War Damage Commission	3	12,000.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Under Secretary, Department of Navy	1	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Associate Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director	1	10,330.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Under Secretary, Department of Air Force	1	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Deputy Director, Central Intelligence	1	10,000.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Assistant Attorneys General, Department of Justice	3	10,305.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Director, Bureau of Prisons	1	10,330.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Assistant Postmasters General, Post Office Department	1	10,000.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Commissioner of Public Buildings	1	10,330.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Assistant Solicitor General, United States	4	10,330.00	15,000	14,000	15,000	Commissioner of Community Facilities	1	10,330.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Counselor, Department of State	1	10,330.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Commissioner of Social Security	1	10,330.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Philippine Alien Property Administrator	1	10,000.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Commissioner of Reclamation	1	10,330.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Chairman, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of Washington	1	15,000.00	-----	-----	16,000	Chief, Soil Conservation Service	1	10,330.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Members, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of Washington	3	12,000.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Commissioner of Customs	1	10,330.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Chairman, Board of Directors, RFC	1	15,000.00	-----	-----	16,000	Commissioner of Narcotics	1	10,330.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
Members, Board of Directors, RFC	4	12,500.00	15,000	15,000	15,000	Governor, Farm Credit Administration	1	10,000.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
						Chief Forester, Forest Service	1	10,000.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
						Administrator, Farmers Home Administration	1	10,000.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
						Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	1	10,000.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
						Associate Director, FBI	1	10,330.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
						Commissioner, United States Court of Claims	13	9,707.00	-----	14,000	14,000
						Assistant Architect of Capitol	1	9,985.80	15,000	14,000	14,000
						Chief Assistant, Librarian of Congress	1	10,330.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
						Deputy Public Printer	1	10,330.00	15,000	14,000	14,000
						Assistant Director, Administrative Office, United States Courts	1	9,707.00	10,000	14,000	12,500
						Legislative Counsel, House and Senate	2	10,330.00	12,000	12,000	12,000

<sup>1</sup> Compensation same as Under Secretaries of executive departments plus \$500 by reason of sec. 301 (b) of National Security Act of 1947, as amended by sec. 10 (a) of Public Law 216, 81st Cong.

<sup>2</sup> Compensation same as Under Secretaries of executive departments by reason of sec. 301 (b) of National Security Act of 1947, as amended by sec. 10 (a) of Public Law 216, 81st Cong.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The Senator from Missouri did not complete reading the list. For the information of the Senate, I wish to say that on succeeding pages Senators will find numerous instances in which the conferees made no change in the figures adopted by the Senate.

Mr. DONNELL. If I may supplement what the Senator from South Carolina has just said, there are quite a number of instances in which the compensation agreed to in conference is identical with that adopted in the Senate.

<sup>3</sup> Rates of compensation to be fixed by the President as follows: 2 not exceeding \$20,000 annually; 3 not exceeding \$18,000 annually; 7 not exceeding \$15,000 annually, in bill as agreed to by conference.

<sup>4</sup> Compensation same as Assistant Secretaries of executive departments by reason of sec. 302 of National Security Act of 1947, as amended by sec. 10 (b) of Public Law 216, 81st Cong.

be the total cost of the figures agreed to in conference? I should like to know the totals in those three instances, so we will know what the cost of the Senate bill would be, what the cost of the House bill would be and, finally, what the cost will be if Congress adopts the report.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I shall be glad to place those figures in the RECORD.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, in connection with the conference report on the executive pay bill, the exact cost of the bill as passed by the House, the

1949

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

14711

exact cost of the bill as passed by the Senate, and the exact cost of the bill as reported by the conferees.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## H. R. 1689—SUMMARY

	Number of positions	Present cost	Proposed cost	Net increase
H. R. 1689, as passed by the House.....	244	\$2,782,802.20	\$4,026,000	\$1,243,197.20
Senate amendment.....	239	2,593,763.80	3,597,500	1,007,406.20
Conference.....	253	2,819,503.80	3,903,000	1,087,496.20

Mr. WHERRY. Several Senators have come to me and asked me numerous questions on this point. I wonder if the distinguished Senator from South Carolina will do the Senate the courtesy of withdrawing his request for consideration of the conference report at this time, and let the matter go over until tomorrow morning. The tables will be in the RECORD, and Senators will then be able to ascertain for themselves what the differences between the Senate, House, and conference committee figures are, and what the total amounts are.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. So far as I am concerned, I shall not press the request for consideration of the report at this time.

Mr. WHERRY. Many Senators have asked and will ask questions on this subject, and the figures should be in the RECORD so they may read them tomorrow.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I should like to say just this much about the top pay bill: I hope we can consider it at the earliest possible moment. I personally did not sign the conference report because I had committed myself on the Senate floor that I would not favor any increase over and above the amount the Senate provided. The conference report does provide for some increases over the Senate figures. I do not believe them to be excessive. As I said, I was in favor of the original bill as reported by the subcommittee. I felt it was the will of the Senate that we should not increase these amounts, and I opposed any increases at all, although I will say that, in my opinion, none of the increases are of any considerable amount.

There is one increase which does exceed what some Senators wanted, particularly the amount of \$17,500 for the Under Secretary of the Department of State and others included in that group. Seventeen thousand and five hundred dollars was the amount finally agreed upon in conference. We were strongly urged by many to go above that figure. I held out for no increase at all, but the Senate conferees finally felt that in order to reach some kind of an agreement we should split the difference between the Senate and the House bills, which resulted in the amount of \$17,500 for the Under Secretaries. With the exception of those instances there were few increases, the increases for the most part amounted to \$1,000, and the number of those affected is not great.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I realize that the word "great" is a relative word. I think there are quite a number of cases, as I have already read them, in which there are increases. I do not mean in any sense to contradict, or to question the sincerity of the Senator from Louisiana, but I think it is well, following the suggestion of the Senator from Nebraska, that the tables be printed in the RECORD, as has already been ordered, and that the report lie on the table until tomorrow. Then every Senator will have an opportunity to see for himself what the increases are.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the conference report will lie on the table.

## FURNISHING OF STEAM FOR THE BELASCO THEATER

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, out of order I send to the desk a bill which I offer, and ask to have read. After that I shall make a brief statement about it, and ask that it be considered and passed.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Washington may yield to the Senator from Illinois for that purpose, without jeopardizing the right of the Senator from Washington to the floor.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania for making that request. I simply want to be certain that my rights to the floor are not jeopardized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Washington may yield to the Senator from Illinois without losing his rights to the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be read, and then I shall make a statement concerning it, and then move that it be considered and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and read.

The bill (S. 2693) to authorize the Administrator of General Services to furnish steam to the lessees of the Belasco Theater, introduced by Mr. DOUGLAS (for himself and Mr. FLANDERS) was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Administrator of General Services is authorized to furnish steam to the property known as the Belasco Theater in the District of Columbia for the use of the lessees of such property at such rates, not less than cost, as may be determined by the Administrator. As a condition to the furnishing of such steam, the lessees of such property shall execute assurances, satisfactory to the Administrator, to protect the United States from liability for any damage or injury which may result from the use of such steam by the lessees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I stated to the Senator from Illinois that I would have no objection to bringing the bill up for consideration. I trust that the Senator from Illinois will explain it so that all Senators who are interested will be able to query him on the subject-matter of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the American National Theater and Academy is one of the four organizations directly chartered by Congress, along with the Red Cross, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and one other organization. It is negotiating with the General Services Administration to rent the Belasco Theater, which is now being used for storage, in order that it may be used as a national theater instead.

The bill, which is jointly introduced by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] and myself, would permit the Administrator of General Services to furnish steam directly to lessees of the Belasco Theater, just as steam is now furnished in the case of the Red Cross and the Daughters of the American Revolution. This plan would reduce the expense to the theater lessees because it would obviate the necessity of this organization installing a separate heating plant for the Belasco Theater. The steam would be purchased at such rates, not less than cost, as may be determined by the Administrator, and there would be no expense to the Government.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is not this a nonprofit organization?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is a nonprofit organization.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And it is an organization which is attempting to bring back the legitimate theater to the city of Washington.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. With no profit to anyone?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct?

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. EASTLAND. What is the name of the organization?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The American National Theater and Academy. Among those who are active in it are Miss Helen Hayes, Vinton Freedley, Sherman Ewing, C. Lawton Campbell, Rosamond Gilder, and a number of others.

Mr. EASTLAND. Does the Senator believe that the Government of the United States should furnish heat to any nonprofit organization in the District of Columbia?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No. But this organization happens to be chartered by Congress under an act passed by the Seventy-fourth Congress in 1935. It is

14712

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

OCTOBER 13

one of the few organizations directly chartered and it is attempting to bring back the legitimate theater to Washington. This is the only national capital in the world which does not have a theater. All the bill does is to permit the lessees of the theater to buy steam for heat from the Government at cost.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The members of this organization are all nationally known producers, are they not?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Many are—including Gilbert Miller, the famous New York producer; Theresa Helburn, one of the heads of the Theater Guild; Joseph Verner Reed, Mr. Freedley, and others. Leading figures in the acting field, in scenic design, in journalism, in playwriting, in business, and other pursuits are on the board of directors. These include such persons as Brooks Atkinson, Moss Hart, Robert Edward Jones, Raymond Massey, Lee Simonson, George Sommes, and Blanche Yurka.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. They are coming down here in an effort to reestablish the legitimate theater in Washington.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator is correct. They are willing to put in approximately half a million dollars for re-decorating the Belasco Theater.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Do I correctly understand the Senator to say that this organization would have to pay for the heat?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator is quite right.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. What are the terms upon which it would pay?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It would negotiate a contract with the General Services Administration satisfactory to that agency of the Government. It would pay for the steam at not less than cost.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I think that would not be an acceptable yardstick for negotiating an arrangement, so far as I am concerned, unless it were definitely understood that the organization would pay the full cost of the heat to the Government.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am sure that it is perfectly willing to pay the full cost, and the bill does not authorize the Administrator to sell the steam at less than cost.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I am sympathetic with the idea of reestablishing the legitimate theater.

Mr. DOUGLAS. We should make the legislative record clear that the General Services Administration would charge the full cost. The express provisions of the bill in my opinion are clear on this question. The point is that unless there is some such provision as this, it will be necessary for this group to install a separate heating plant, which would greatly increase the cost.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Was the bill introduced in the Senate only this afternoon?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Has the bill ever been considered by a committee of the Senate?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It has not.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Would the Senator consider postponing consideration of the bill until tomorrow, rather than insisting on action this evening?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly; I shall be glad to let it go over.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. It seems to me that it involves a rather important precedent. We may have other types of precedents, but this is a rather important question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be very glad to let the bill go over. It could be passed at this time only by unanimous consent.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I am going to object. The bill should be referred to a committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Does the Senator from Illinois wish his bill to lie on the table or to be referred to a committee?

Mr. DOUGLAS. In view of the objection from the Senator from Mississippi, I suggest that the bill be referred to the appropriate committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that will be done.

The bill (S. 2693) to authorize the Administrator of General Services to furnish steam to the lessees of the Belasco Theater, introduced by Mr. DOUGLAS (for himself and Mr. FLANDERS) was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

## LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained consent to be absent from the Senate for the remainder of the present session of Congress.

On request of Mr. HOEY, and by unanimous consent, Mr. GRAHAM was excused from attendance on the session of the Senate tomorrow, Friday, October 14, 1949.

## AMENDMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS ACT OF 1948

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4567) to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I wish now to complete reading schedule No. 3 as it was filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives by the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons under date of April 9, 1948. This schedule covers the salaries and travel expenses of the personnel of the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons for the first quarter of 1948.

Name and address	Salary	Travel expense
Rebecca Bestingt, 5201 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.	\$982.20	\$59.85
William R. Burke, 11734 Missouri Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	1,380.00	1,205.07
Hugh E. Carstensen, 324 East 48th St., New York City.	570.00	5.20
Anna H. Clark, 107 East 39th St., New York City.	1,500.00	87.06
Thomas M. Cooley 2d, Waterford, Va.	3,000.00	441.56
Helen G. Crises, 1200 College Ave., Bronx, N.Y.	465.00	-----
Irene G. Cushman, 82 Maple St., Yonkers, N.Y.	525.00	-----
Cecilia R. Davidson, 170 West 73d St., New York City.	711.23	152.66
Eleanor T. Dudley, 59 Pickney St., Boston, Mass.	430.78	-----
Elizabeth Gardner, 1005 Battlefield Dr., Nashville, Tenn.	502.50	660.37

Name and address	Salary	Travel expense
Tadeusz N. Hudes, 112-15 72d Rd., Forest Hills, Long Island, N.Y.	\$1,875.00	\$827.23
Selma Edith Jerskey, 302 West 86th St., New York City.	780.00	4.00

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. CAIN. I am pleased to yield for a question.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Washington and I were discussing the bill sometime ago, and some question was raised between us as to whether or not it might be possible to agree upon a definite time to vote upon the motion to recommit the bill. As I understand, the distinguished Senator ultimately will make such a motion, when he finishes his speech. I thought I would make inquiry of the able Senator now as to whether or not there was some arrangement upon which we might agree as to a time to vote on the motion.

Mr. CAIN. I will say to the distinguished majority leader that I am glad he has raised the question. It is the intention of the junior Senator from Washington to make a motion to recommit the bill to the committee. Speaking necessarily only for myself, I should like to think that we could agree on a time when the motion could be resolved by a vote.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may address a question to the majority leader?

Mr. CAIN. I am glad to yield. I think the Chair is desirous of protecting my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Washington may yield to the Senator from Nebraska for the purpose of addressing a question to the majority leader without losing his right to the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not want to take the Senator from Washington from the floor. I should like to state to the majority leader that I am in total sympathy with the proposal which has been made. However, I must say that I could not agree at this time, because other Senators have asked me to object to any unanimous-consent agreement on anything until tomorrow. If this request is renewed tomorrow, and the Senator would then like to fix a time, I shall be glad to cooperate.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I agree with what the Senator from Nebraska has said. I was not attempting to make a unanimous-consent proposal, but I was simply attempting to lay a foundation tonight for the benefit of the procedure when we return tomorrow.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. LUCAS. I wished to ascertain whether the Senator from Washington, so far as he is concerned, perhaps would be agreeable tomorrow to entering into an agreement as to the time when the Senate may vote on the motion to recommit.

Mr. CAIN. I so expressed myself, and I should like to continue the discussion of this question with the majority leader and with other Senators.

1949

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

14727

application, if the statement is accompanied by letters from three citizens of the State in which residence is claimed corroborating the statement.

TOM MURRAY,  
GEORGE P. MILLER,  
EDWARD H. REES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF  
OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES BROUGHT  
UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT  
ACT

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 86) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to make such act applicable to the officers and employees of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of October 10, 1949.)

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASING RATES OF COMPENSATION  
OF THE HEADS AND ASSISTANT HEADS  
OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND  
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1689) to increase rates of compensation of the heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of October 11, 1949.)

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is a conference report on the bill (H. R. 1589) to increase the compensation of certain executive employees of our Government.

After this legislation was approved by this body, it went to the other body which amended the bill, H. R. 1689. As a result of disagreement between the two bodies the bill was sent to conference. All of the managers on the part of the House have agreed to the conference report as submitted, which is a compromise between the versions of the bill as passed by the House and as amended by the Senate.

There are 253 positions included in this bill. The House bill provided for a salary of \$25,000 for each Member of the Cabinet. The Senate amendment reduced that amount to \$22,500 and the conference report approves the Senate figure of

\$22,500 which is the top salary in this bill.

The salary of Under Secretaries was fixed at \$20,000 in the House bill. The Senate made the salaries \$17,500 and the House has agreed to the Senate amendment.

The House fixed the salaries of members of independent boards, agencies, and commissions at \$17,500. The Senate amended this to \$16,000, to which the conferees have agreed, with one or two exceptions listed in the report.

The salaries of all assistant secretaries in our various departments and agencies were fixed at \$15,000. The lowest salary in this bill is \$14,000 which salary bracket contains the positions of bureau heads in other than independent agencies. They are bureau heads within certain agencies or departments.

The total cost of the bill as agreed upon under the conference report will be \$1,083,000. The conference report reduces the cost of the bill as passed by the House by \$159,701.

Mr. Speaker, the merits of this legislation were fully presented to the House when the bill was considered. The managers on the part of the House believe that this conference report is fair and just. While it makes certain concessions, at the same time it gives an adequate increase to certain executives of our Government. I trust there will be no opposition to the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. REES).

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, as the distinguished chairman of our committee has explained, this is a conference report on the so-called top flight pay bill that passed the House 3 weeks ago, and approved in somewhat different form by the other body. It is the legislation over which the President has been anxious. It increases the salaries of approximately 250 positions, nearly all are filled by appointment by the President. A few, but not most of them, require confirmation by the Senate.

This report is a compromise between the House measure and the one approved by the body. You will observe the salaries indicated are, in many instances, lower than those in the House bill. In fact, they are more nearly in line with a compromise I tried to secure when the bill was considered here. The other body did add several positions not in the House bill. I did not think this was necessary.

The bill, as passed by the other body, included a provision that would require the President to submit each year, in addition to his regular budget, additional budget, or balanced budget. In other words a budget containing all items he deemed necessary that would come within the income of the Treasury. I thought the provision had merit and sound reasoning. The President objected to this provision of the legislation. He opposed it so strenuously that he followed the unusual procedure of calling the conferees of both Houses to the White House, before they had opportunity to consider the measures, so he could tell the conferees he wanted that partic-

ular provision removed from the legislation.

This procedure, on the part of the President, was, to say the least, unusual. I can, of course, understand the deep interest of the President in securing higher salaries for his appointees.

The President has insisted that he must have more money in order that he may have qualified men to hold important positions in Government. I agree there are many men in Government service who are highly trained and especially qualified, and who are not what are known as political appointees, and who are entitled to more pay than they now receive. On the other hand, Mr. Speaker, there are far too many who are put in positions in high places because of political contributions and political influence, and not because of their outstanding qualifications for their jobs. A few of this latter group have been called to the attention of the Congress in recent months.

It is my sincere hope we may have better and more competent people in service in Government by reason of the enactment of this legislation.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. I am just wondering whether or not these increases are being requested by any of the selfish interests to whom the President frequently makes reference.

Mr. REES. We have not had before our committee or otherwise any so-called selfish interests to which the gentleman refers. In fact, I hardly know who the so-called selfish interests are. I am inclined to think the term is sort of straw man. In any event it is not very well defined. If you really want to know about interest in this legislation, ask almost anyone on the majority side, and several on the minority side, about the lobbying that has been going on concerning this legislation. Ask about the phone calls they have received from high places, and about individuals from down town who have been up here calling on Members of this House concerning this legislation. This does not apply to nearly all who are affected by this legislation. But you would be surprised how many have interested themselves in this measure.

Mr. Speaker, employment in Government service is a high privilege. It is different from other employment. These positions call for men and women of the highest degree of patriotism and integrity. Not one should be appointed to any of these positions whose loyalty or qualifications are questioned. We are fortunate, in this great country, to have plenty of men and women of the highest caliber of integrity and ability who are willing to serve their country in these places. There is no good reason why our country should not have the best.

(Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question. The previous question was ordered.

14728

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

OCTOBER 13

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PRICING PRACTICES

Mr. CELLER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 1008) to define the application of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act to certain pricing practices:

## CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1422)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1008) to define the application of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act to certain pricing practices, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 1: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "(except where such absorption of freight would be such that its effect upon competition will be to substantially lessen competition)"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Omit the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: ", and this may include the maintenance, above or below the price of such competitor, of a differential in price which such seller customarily maintains, except that this shall not make lawful any combination, conspiracy, or collusive agreement; or any monopolistic, oppressive, deceptive, or fraudulent practice"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "reliable, probative, and substantial evidence"; and the House agree to the same.

FRANCIS WALTER,  
By EARL C. MICHEENER,  
EARL C. MICHEENER,  
CLIFFORD CASE,  
By EARL C. MICHEENER,  
Managers on the Part of the House.  
PAT McCARRAN,  
Per H. R. O'C.,  
HERBERT R. O'CONOR,  
ALEXANDER WILEY,  
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

## STATEMENT

Senate bill 1008 covers two related and yet separate problems pertaining to a competitive economy. First, it deals with the right of an individual seller to absorb freight costs in varying amounts, or to sell at delivered prices, in order to engage in competition in good faith. There has been widespread feeling that sellers should, and to protect plant investments and employment must, be permitted to absorb freight costs or to sell at delivered prices in order to sell their products in competition with more favorably located

competitors. The congressional debates indicate little opposition to this part of the bill, and a desire to clarify the legality of competitive freight absorption. The major controversy has centered about certain dicta in the *Cement Institute case* (333 U. S. 683), which the proponents of this bill maintain has thrown a cloud of doubt around the legality of individual freight absorption and use of uniform delivered price systems, while the opponents of the bill contend that the decision left undisturbed the previously prevailing rule.

The bill also deals, however, with the extent to which sellers may lawfully discriminate in price to meet the lower prices of their competitors. Proponents of the bill believe sellers should be permitted to so discriminate whenever they can affirmatively prove that they are doing so in good faith. Real and vigorous competition as well as the public interest can never be adversely affected when sellers are actually competing in good faith. Some believe, however, that sellers should not be permitted to discriminate in price if doing so will take an order away from any other businessman. This is, of course, a tendency toward the elimination of competition, or what the Council of Economic Advisers calls "soft competition". Still others hold views which lie between those positions. There are also those who appear to be uncertain of the practices which are in fact good faith competition, and who wish to expressly prohibit any price discrimination of a seller to drive out of business a competitor of the favored buyer. Amendments to the bill offered on the floor in the Senate and in the House of Representatives were aimed at protecting competitors against predatory practices.

To prohibit price preferences to drive out of business a competitor of the favored buyer, amendments to sections 2 and 3 of the bill were adopted in the Senate. With a view of accomplishing much the same purpose, but using substantially different language, amendments to those sections of the bill were adopted in the House of Representatives.

These purposes appear from the statements made by the proponents of these amendments, Congressman CARROLL said in support of the House amendment which he introduced:

"I want to tell you that there is no longer the issue before this committee of whether or not we are in favor of freight absorption. I do not pretend to know enough about the difference in philosophy between the basing-point theory and the mill-price theory, but I do know the reason which was advanced for bringing this bill before this body. The distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the distinguished Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], and the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] have led us to believe in debate in the Senate, and I agree with them, that the issue was the clarification of certain Supreme Court decisions. How were they going to clarify them? By a legislative declaration overcoming certain dicta in a Supreme Court decision. Now, I can go along with that. That is the clarification of the doctrine that permits freight absorption. Well, I can go along with that. But, why do we have to take another uncalled-for and dangerous step? Why do we have to amend the Robinson-Patman Act, which was expressly designed to protect small business against unfair price discrimination?

\*\*\* Certainly we in the West recognize that, for example, the sugar industry in order to compete must be able to absorb freight costs. We know that. I do not know that we can entirely abandon the whole pricing zone system theory. I do not think we can. But what we can say is this: Let us keep what little protection there is on the

books for the small-business man and for the consumer.

\*\*\* I do not agree with some of my colleagues who want to discuss the difference in philosophy between the basing-point system and the mill-price system. I think our present economy demands this sort of system, whether it is the basing-point or the zone system or the uniform pricing system. I say you cannot tear it out, root and branch, now. You would create chaos throughout the Nation. But in your desire to clarify, do not injure the small-business man. Do not give way to creation of greater monopolies. This decision would be very, very far-reaching, because if you reject my amendment then what you do is destroy the circuit-court opinion, and you will destroy any consideration of the issue now before the Supreme Court. You will take away from the Supreme Court the right to make a decision under the Robinson-Patman Act as previously outlined. I sincerely hope you will accept this amendment."

Senator KEFAUVER, its sponsor, said in support of the Senate amendment:

"Let me call the Senator's attention to the chart I have here. If A is a large consumer, and is buying something from B at, let us say, \$10 a ton, and he is charging all the small customers—X, Y, Z, L, M—\$15 a ton, C can come along even though he is at a distance and absorb freight and sell also to A at \$10 a ton. If the Federal Trade Commission tried to prosecute C under the Clayton Act the fact that B was charging \$10 a ton in his sales to A would be a complete defense. That is the showing that another seller was charging the same price would be a showing of good faith under the language of subsection B of the bill. Is not that true?"

Mr. O'MAHONEY. "No; I am not ready to agree with that statement. I will say to the Senator from Tennessee that I do not believe the present law undertakes to preserve the status quo in any line of business. Without question there are some purchasers of commodities from wholesalers who do not operate as efficiently or as economically as others, and the price at which they have to buy their material may be such as to make it impossible for them, by reason of their inefficiency, to operate at a profit. It is not the purpose of the existing law to compel the preservation in business of those who are suffering because of lack of efficiency."

Mr. KEFAUVER. "Of course, the fact that A may buy in greater quantity or that different conditions may exist has always been a defense in a case before the Federal Trade Commission."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. "And still is."

Mr. KEFAUVER. "And still is. But the fact that the small fellow may be undercut by 50 percent under the present regulation of the Federal Trade Commission is not a defense because it is a discrimination, even though two or more, may be selling A at the same price. The reason that is so is that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, as the Senator well knows, recently, in its January session, held by unanimous opinion—and the case is now before the Supreme Court—that if B is selling A on the basis of \$10 a carload, and C starts selling A at \$10 a carload whereas they sell the little fellow at \$15 a tankload of gasoline or a carload, the mere fact that they are selling A at the same price does not meet the requirements of the Robinson-Patman Act—that is, if there is unfair competition or discrimination, even though they may be selling A at the same price, they are still guilty of violation of section 2 of the Clayton Act, which is the Robinson-Patman Act."

The Congress and the people are committed to the competitive system. We universally adhere to the concept that competition is essential to our economy and must be preserved and maintained in all segments of every industry whose activities are

1949

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

14539

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to insert his remarks in the RECORD at the point immediately preceding the roll call on the vote to recommit conference report.

Mr. VORYS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial by Walter Lippmann.

## INCREASED RATES OF COMPENSATION TO HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 1689) to increase the rates of compensation to the heads and assistant heads of the executive departments.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

## CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1411)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1689) to increase rates of compensation of the heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective House as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That the rate of basic compensation of the head of each executive department and of the Secretary of Defense shall be \$22,500 per annum; the rate of basic compensation of the Deputy Secretary of Defense shall be \$20,000 per annum; and the rate of basic compensation of the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force shall be, respectively, \$18,000 per annum.

SEC. 2. (a) Section 105 of title 3 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

## "COMPENSATION OF SECRETARIES AND EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND STAFF ASSISTANTS TO PRESIDENT

§ 105. The President is authorized to fix the compensation of the six administrative assistants authorized to be appointed under section 106 of this title, of the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, and of five other secretaries or other immediate staff assistants in the White House Office as follows: Two at rates not exceeding \$20,000 per annum, three at rates not exceeding \$18,000 per annum, and seven at rates not exceeding \$15,000 per annum."

(b) The first sentence of section 106 of title 3 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows: "The President is authorized to appoint not to exceed six administrative assistants and to fix their compensation in accordance with section 105 of this title."

"Sec. 3. The rate of basic compensation of each Under Secretary of an executive department, the Deputy Postmaster General, the Assistant to the Attorney General, the Solicitor General of the United States, the Comptroller General of the United States, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, the Federal Security Administrator, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, the Administrator of General Services, and the Housing and Home Finance Administrator shall be \$17,500 per annum.

"Sec. 4. The rate of basic compensation of the Chairman of the Munitions Board, the Chairman of the Research and Development Board, the Assistant Comptroller General of the United States, the Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Deputy Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, members of the Council of Economic Advisers, members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and members of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (including the Comptroller of the Currency) shall be \$16,000 per annum.

"Sec. 5. (a) The rate of basic compensation of the Assistant Federal Security Administrator, the Director of Aeronautical Research of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, members of the Civil Aeronautics Board, members of the Federal Communications Commission, members of the Federal Power Commission, members of the Federal Trade Commission, members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, members of the National Labor Relations Board, members of the National Mediation Board, members of the Railroad Retirement Board, members of the Securities and Exchange Commission, members of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, members (other than the Chairman) of the Civil Service Commission, members of the United States Tariff Commission, the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, the Deputy Administrator of General Services, the Archivist of the United States, each Assistant Secretary of an executive department (including the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and the Deputy Under Secretary of State), each Assistant Attorney General, each Assistant Postmaster General, the Assistant Solicitor General of the United States, the Counselor of the Department of State, the Philippine Alien Property Administrator, members (other than the Chairman) of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington (members, other than the Chairman) of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, members (other than the Chairman) of the United States Maritime Commission, the Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Commissioner of Public Roads, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, and the Panama Canal, the Chief of Staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, the Public Printer, the Librarian of Congress, and the Architect of the Capitol shall be \$15,000 per annum.

"(b) The first sentence of section 603 of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to the salary of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts) is amended to read as follows:

"The Director shall receive a salary of \$15,000 a year."

"Sec. 6. (a) The rate of basic compensation of the Housing Expediter, the Director of the Bureau of Federal Supply, the Director of Selective Service, members of the Displaced Persons Commission, members of the Indian Claims Commission, members of the War Claims Commission, members of the Philippine War Damage Commission, the Associate Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director, the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Commissioner of Community Facilities, the Commissioner for Social Security, the Commissioner of Reclamation, the Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, the Commissioner of Customs, the Commissioner of Narcotics, the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, the Chief Forester of the Forest Service, the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration, the Manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Associate Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Commissioners of the United States Court of Claims, the Assistant Architect of the Capitol, the Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress, and the Deputy Public Printer shall be \$14,000 per annum.

"(b) The second sentence of section 603 of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to the compensation of the Assistant Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts) is amended to read as follows: "The Assistant Director shall receive a salary of \$12,500 a year."

"(c) The rate of compensation of the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives and of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate shall be \$12,000 per annum.

"(d) The second sentence of section 30 of the Act of May 24, 1924, as amended (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 152a), relating to the appointment and compensation of the Legal Adviser of the Department of State, is amended to read as follows: "The legal adviser shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

"Sec. 7. The applicable appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, shall be available for payment of compensation at the rate established for any position by or pursuant to this Act unless it is specifically provided that such appropriation shall not be available for such purpose.

"Sec. 8. The head of each department or independent agency in the executive branch of the Government, having personnel subject to the provisions of this Act, is authorized and directed to absorb the increased costs during the fiscal year 1950 resulting from the enactment of this Act within any unobligated or unexpended balances in appropriations available to such department or independent agency. This section shall not apply to any agency with respect to which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall certify that absorption of such increased costs would impair the proper performance of its functions.

"Sec. 9. This Act shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period which begins after the date of enactment of this Act."

And the Senate agreed to the same.

TOM MURRAY,  
JAMES H. MORRISON,  
GEORGE P. MILLER,  
EDWARD H. REES,  
KATHARINE ST. GEORGE,  
Managers on the Part of the House.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,  
RUSSELL B. LONG,  
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,  
EDWARD J. THYE,  
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

## STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1889) to increase rates of compensation of the heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment to the bill strikes out all of the House bill after the enacting clause. The committee of conference recommends that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the House bill and the Senate amendment, and that the Senate agree to the same.

The differences between the House bill and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted in the following statement:

H. R. 1689

Position	Number	Present salary	Section as passed House	Section as passed Senate	Compensation as passed House	Compensation as passed Senate	Compensation agreed to in conference
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Secretary, Department of State	1	\$15,000.00	1	1	\$25,000	\$22,500	\$22,500
Secretary, Department of Defense	1	15,000.00	1	1	25,000	22,500	22,500
Secretary, Department of the Treasury	1	15,000.00	1	1	25,000	22,500	22,500
Attorney General, Department of Justice	1	15,000.00	1	1	25,000	22,500	22,500
Postmaster General, Post Office Department	1	15,000.00	1	1	25,000	22,500	22,500
Secretary, Department of the Interior	1	15,000.00	1	1	25,000	22,500	22,500
Secretary, Department of Agriculture	1	15,000.00	1	1	25,000	22,500	22,500
Secretary, Department of Commerce	1	15,000.00	1	1	25,000	22,500	22,500
Secretary, Department of Labor	1	15,000.00	1	1	25,000	22,500	22,500
Deputy Secretary of Defense	1	14,500.00	2 (a)	1	20,500	20,000	20,000
Secretary, Department of the Army	1	14,000.00	2 (a)	1	20,000	18,000	18,000
Secretary, Department of the Navy	1	14,000.00	2 (a)	1	20,000	18,000	18,000
Secretary, Department of Air Force	1	14,000.00	2 (a)	1	20,000	18,000	18,000
Under Secretary, Department of State	1	12,000.00	2 (a)	3 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Under Secretary, Department of Treasury	1	10,330.00	2 (a)	3 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice	1	10,330.00	2 (a)	3 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Solicitor General of United States	1	10,330.00	2 (a)	3 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Deputy Postmaster General, Post Office Department	1	10,330.00	2 (a)	3 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Under Secretary, Department of the Interior	1	10,330.00	2 (a)	3 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture	1	10,330.00	2 (a)	3 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Under Secretary, Department of Commerce	1	10,000.00	2 (a)	3 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Under Secretary, Department of Labor	1	10,330.00	2 (a)	3 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Comptroller General of United States	1	12,000.00	2 (a)	3 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Director, Bureau of the Budget	1	10,000.00	2 (a)	3 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Chairman, National Security Resources Board	1	14,000.00	2 (a)	3 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Federal Security Administrator	1	12,000.00	2 (a)	3 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Administrator of Veterans' Affairs	1	12,000.00	2 (a)	3 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Administrator for Economic Cooperation	1	20,000.00	2 (a)	3 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Administrator of General Services	1	20,000.00	2 (a)	3 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Assistant to the President	1	2 (b)	2 (a)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Special counsel to the President	1	2 (b)	2 (a)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Secretaries to the President	3	2 (b)	2 (a)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Administrative assistants to the President	6	2 (b)	2 (a)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Executive Secretary, National Security Council	1	10,000.00	2 (b)	2 (a)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Chief of staff, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation	1	10,330.00	2 (c)	2 (a)	20,000	15,000	17,500
Housing and Home Finance Administrator	1	16,500.00	3 (a)	20,000	18,000	17,500	
Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission	1	17,500.00	3 (a)	20,000	18,000	17,500	
Chairman, Munitions Board	1	14,000.00	3 (a)	3 (a)	18,000	15,000	16,000
Chairman, Research and Development Board	1	14,000.00	3 (a)	3 (a)	18,000	15,000	16,000
Deputy Administrator for Economic Cooperation	1	17,500.00	3 (a)	18,000	14,000	16,000	
Assistant Comptroller General of United States	1	10,330.00	3 (a)	4 (a)	18,000	14,000	16,000
Assistant Director, Bureau of the Budget	1	10,330.00	3 (a)	4 (a)	18,000	14,000	16,000
Deputy Administrator for Veterans' Affairs	1	10,330.00	3 (a)	4 (a)	18,000	14,000	16,000
Director, Administrative Office of United States Courts	1	10,330.00	3 (b)	15,000	15,000	15,000	
Public Printer	1	10,330.00	3 (c)	15,000	15,000	15,000	
Librarian of Congress	1	10,330.00	3 (c)	17,500	15,000	16,000	
Members of Council of Economic Advisers	3	15,000	3 (c)	17,500	15,000	16,000	
Director, Central Intelligence	1	14,000	3 (c)	17,500	15,000	16,000	
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director	1	12,000	3 (c)	17,500	15,000	16,000	
Assistant Federal Security Administrator	1	10,330	3 (c)	17,500	15,000	16,000	
Director, FBI	1	14,000	3 (c)	17,500	15,000	16,000	
Member, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System	7	15,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Director of Aeronautical Research of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	1	10,330	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Members, Civil Aeronautics Board	1	12,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Members, Federal Communications Commission	7	10,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Board of Directors of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (including Comptroller of the Currency)	3	15,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Members, Federal Power Commission	5	10,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Members, Federal Trade Commission	5	10,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Members, Interstate Commerce Commission	11	12,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Members, National Labor Relations Board	5	12,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Members, National Mediation Board	3	10,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Members, Railroad Retirement Board	3	10,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Members, Securities and Exchange Commission	5	10,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Members, Board of Directors of TVA	3	10,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Chairman, Civil Service Commission	1	10,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Members (other than chairman) of Civil Service Commission	2	10,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Members, U. S. Tariff Commission	2	11,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Members (other than chairman) of Atomic Energy Commission	4	15,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
General counsel, National Labor Relations Board	1	12,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Architect of Capitol	1	10,330	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Deputy Administrator of General Services	1	12,000	4	16,000	15,000	16,000	
Housing Expediter	1	12,000	5 (a)	15,000	14,000	14,000	
Director, Bureau of Federal Supply	1	10,330	5 (a)	15,000	14,000	14,000	
Director of Selective Service	1	12,000	5 (a)	15,000	14,000	14,000	
Archivist of the United States	1	9,985.80	5 (a)	15,000	14,000	14,000	
Assistant Architect of Capitol	1	10,000	5 (a)	15,000	14,000	14,000	
Member, Displaced Persons Commission	2	10,000	5 (a)	15,000	14,000	14,000	
Members, Indian Claims Commission	2	12,000	5 (a)	15,000	14,000	14,000	
Members, War Claims Commission	3	12,000	5 (a)	15,000	14,000	14,000	
Members, Philippine War Damage Commission	3	12,000	5 (a)	15,000	14,000	14,000	
Assistant Secretaries, Department of State (including Deputy Under Secretaries)	10	10,330	5 (a)	15,000	14,000	14,000	

The table shows the positions included, the present rate of compensation for each position, and the rate of compensation prescribed for each position in the House bill, the Senate amendment, and the conference substitute. An examination of columns (6) and (8) of the table will disclose the difference in the rate of compensation with respect to any position between the House bill and the conference substitute.

Footnotes at end of table.

H. R. 1689—Continued

Position (1)	Num- ber (2)	Present salary (3)	Section as passed House (4)	Section as passed Senate (5)	Compensa- tion as passed House (6)	Compensa- tion as passed Senate (7)	Compensa- tion agreed to in con- ference (8)
Assistant Secretaries, Department of the Treasury.....	2	\$10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Fiscal Assistant, Secretary of Treasury.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Assistant Attorneys General, Department of Justice.....	3	10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Assistant Postmasters General, Post Office Department.....	4	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	15,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of the Interior.....	2	10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture.....	1	10,305.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of Commerce.....	2	10,000.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of Labor.....	3	10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of Defense.....	3	10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Under Secretary, Department of the Army.....	1	10,000.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Under Secretary, Department of the Navy.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Under Secretary, Department of the Air Force.....	2	10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of the Army.....	2	10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of the Navy.....	2	10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Assistant Secretaries, Department of the Air Force.....	2	10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Assistant Solicitor General, United States.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	15,000
Counselor, Department of State.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Associate Federal Mediation and Conciliation Director.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Deputy Director of Central Intelligence.....	1	10,000.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Philippine Alien Property Administrator.....	1	10,000.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Deputy Public Printer.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Chairman, Board of Directors of Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Members (other than Chairman) of Board of Directors of Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	3	12,000.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Chairman, Board of Directors of RFC.....	1	15,000.00	4.....	3 (a).....	18,000	15,000	16,000
Members (other than Chairman) of Board of Directors of RFC.....	4	12,500.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Chairman, U. S. Maritime Commission.....	1	12,000.00	4.....	3 (a).....	16,000	15,000	16,000
Members (other than Chairman) of U. S. Maritime Commission.....	4	10,000.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	15,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Director, Bureau of Prisons.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Commissioner of Public Roads.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Commissioner of Public Buildings.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Commissioner of Community Facilities.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.....	1	12,000.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Commissioner for Social Security.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Commissioner of Reclamation.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Chief, Soil Conservation Service.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Commissioner of Customs.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Commissioner of Narcotics.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Governor, Farm Credit Administration.....	1	10,000.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Chief Forester of Forest Service.....	1	10,000.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Administrator, Farmers Home Administration.....	1	10,000.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	4 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000
Associate Director of FBI.....	3	5 (a).....	5 (a).....	15,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Special Assistants to Secretary of Defense.....	13	9,707.00	4 (a).....	4 (a).....	14,000	14,000	14,000
Commissioners, U. S. Court of Claims.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Governor of Alaska.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Governor of Hawaii.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Governor of Virgin Islands.....	1	10,330.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Governor of Panama Canal.....	1	10,000.00	5 (a).....	3 (a).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Assistant Director, Administrative Office of United States Courts.....	1	9,707.00	5 (b).....	4 (b).....	10,000	14,000	12,500
Legislative counsel, House of Representatives and Senate.....	2	\$ 12,000.00	5 (c).....	4 (c).....	12,000	12,000	12,000

<sup>1</sup> Compensation same as Under Secretaries of executive departments plus \$500 by reason of sec. 301 (b) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended by sec. 10 (a) of Public Law 216, 81st Cong.

<sup>2</sup> Compensation same as Under Secretaries of executive departments by reason of sec. 301 (b) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended by sec. 10 (a) of Public Law 216, 81st Cong.

<sup>3</sup> Rates of compensation to be fixed by the President as follows: In the House bill—2 not exceeding \$20,000; 3 not exceeding \$18,000; 7 not exceeding \$16,000. In the Senate amendment—2 not exceeding \$20,000; 3 not exceeding \$18,000; 7 not exceeding \$15,000. In the conference agreement—2 not exceeding \$20,000; 3 not exceeding \$18,000; 7 not exceeding \$15,000.

<sup>4</sup> In the House bill the compensation of the First Assistant Postmaster General was fixed at \$20,000; in the Senate amendment, at \$15,000.

<sup>5</sup> Compensation same as Assistant Secretaries of executive departments by reason of sec. 302 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended by sec. 10 (b) of Public Law 216, 81st Cong.

<sup>6</sup> As long as positions are held by present incumbents.

Section 5 (a) of the House bill contained a provision which kept the compensation of the position of Legal Adviser of the Department of State at the rate of \$10,330 per annum. Section 30 of the act of May 24, 1924, as amended, provides that the rate of compensation for the Legal Adviser be the same as the rate provided for Assistant Secretaries of State. Since the Senate amendment omitted the provision of the House bill with respect to the Legal Adviser, the compensation for such position under the Senate amendment was increased to \$15,000, the rate provided for Assistant Secretaries of State. Section 6 (d) of the conference substitute amends the act of May 24, 1924, the effect of such amendment being to provide that the position of Legal Adviser shall be subject to, and the compensation for such position shall be fixed under, the Classification Act of 1923 or any subsequent classification law.

Section 6 of the House bill authorized the President to fix the compensation of the

chairman or other head of a board or commission at the rate of \$18,000 per annum if such chairman or other head receives the same rate of basic compensation under the bill as the other members of such board or commission and has important duties or responsibilities not imposed upon the other members. The conference substitute omits this provision of the House bill.

Section 8 of the Senate amendment authorized and directs the head of each department or independent agency in the executive branch of the Government to absorb, within any unobligated or unexpended balances in appropriations available to such department or agency, the increased costs to such department or agency, during the fiscal year 1950, which would result from the enactment of the bill. This provision is retained in section 8 of the conference substitute. The conference substitute adds a sentence, not contained in the Senate amendment, which exempts any agency from absorbing such increased costs if the Direc-

tor of the Bureau of the Budget certifies that the absorption of such costs by such agency would seriously impair its functions.

TOM MURRAY,  
JAMES H. MORRISON,  
GEORGE F. MILLER,  
EDWARD H. REES,  
KATHARINE ST. GEORGE,  
Managers on the Part of the House.

#### SCHEDULE OF RATES

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tomorrow night to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 5931) to establish a standard schedule of rates for certain employees of the Federal Government.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

14542

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

OCTOBER 11

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in connection with the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article, and further to revise and extend his remarks upon the resolution just passed.

Mr. HELLER (at the request of Mr. BENNETT of Florida) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

## KENTUCK DRAINAGE DISTRICT TO OPERATE A DAM AND DIKE

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5133) authorizing the Kentuck drainage district to construct, maintain, and operate a dam and dike to prevent the flow of tidal waters into Kentuck slough.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, may I ask the Chairman to make a brief explanation of the bill?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes the State of Oregon, through its Highway Department and the drainage district mentioned, to construct a small dam to prevent overflow as specified in the bill. It provides that the work shall be done under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers, and that the work shall be approved by him. It was unanimously reported by the Committee on Public Works, and is explained fully in the report of the committee which is available to members. The bill further provides that the authority shall terminate if actual construction is not commenced within 1 year and completed within 3 years.

Mr. DONDERO. It means no expense to the Government of the United States?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. DONDERO. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That authority is hereby granted to the State of Oregon, acting through its highway department, to the Kentuck Inlet Drainage District, organized under the laws of the State of Oregon, to construct, maintain, and to operate at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, a dam and dike to prevent the flow of tidal waters into Kentuck slough (Inlet) in Coos County in township 25 south, range 13 west, Willamette meridian.

Sec. 2. Work shall not be commenced on such dam and dike until the plans therefor, including plans for all accessory works, are submitted to and approved by the Chief of

Engineers and the Secretary of the Army, who may impose such conditions and stipulations as they deem necessary for the protection of the United States.

Sec. 3. The authority granted by this act shall terminate if the actual construction of the dam and dike hereby authorized is not commenced within 1 year and completed within 3 years from the date of the passage of this act. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## AMEND SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT, 1943

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5934) to amend the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, approved October 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 990, 999), and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, of course, except to ask the chairman of the committee to make a brief explanation of the bill.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act of 1942 provided that all electric fans, water-cooling units, air-conditioning equipment procured by any Federal agency and installed in any Government-controlled buildings should be under the supervision of the Public Buildings Administration without exchange of funds. It has been found that for certain laboratories the agencies themselves know better how to install the cooling units to protect the laboratories belonging to the agency. This bill provides for the agency to do the construction and then to turn it over to the Public Buildings Administration for its control. It does not require any additional appropriation. The report contains a full explanation of the bill. I refer Members to the report.

Mr. DONDERO. Was this bill unanimously reported by the committee?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. It was unanimously reported by the Committee on Public Works and it has been cleared with the majority and minority leaders and the ranking member of the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. DONDERO. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That that portion of the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, approved October 26, 1942, appropriating moneys to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, and for other purposes, be amended by changing the colon to a comma after the word "buildings" (as

set forth in line 22 of paragraph 5, page 999, of volume 56, part 1, U. S. Stat. L.), and adding the following: "such restrictions shall not apply, however, to ventilating and temperature and humidity control equipment for special laboratory, scientific, and research purposes, the cost of the purchase and installation of which may be borne from the appropriations of the particular Federal agency utilizing such equipment, but such installations shall be subject to approval by the General Services Administration and subsequent to its installation the equipment shall be maintained and operated by the General Services Administration and shall remain under the custody and control of such Administration without exchange of funds."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute for the purpose of asking the majority leader if he can give us some additional information as to the program for Thursday and Friday of this week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

## PROGRAM FOR REMAINDER OF WEEK

Mr. McCORMACK. I will be very glad to answer the inquiry, and I am glad the gentleman has made it today, in view of the fact that the House is not meeting tomorrow.

Of course, conference reports will always be in order.

As to the legislative business from Thursday on, the measures I am naming I am stating for the information of the House, although I do not mean to be understood as confining myself to those, for there may be others.

By unanimous consent granted yesterday, District of Columbia business is to be in order on Thursday. Following that there will be taken up these bills:

H. R. 2392, the rural rehabilitation trust funds bill.

House Resolution 331, to give the Committee on Banking and Currency authority to investigate housing abroad.

House Joint Resolution 134, to amend the National Housing Act and extend titles I and VI.

H. R. 6305, relating to the international wheat agreement.

That is the specific program I can announce at present.

Mr. ARENDS. I thank the gentleman very much.

## CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY AND NAVAL INSTALLATIONS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 388 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6303) to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes. That after